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Great Sand Dunes National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Statement for Management

February 1988



Definition

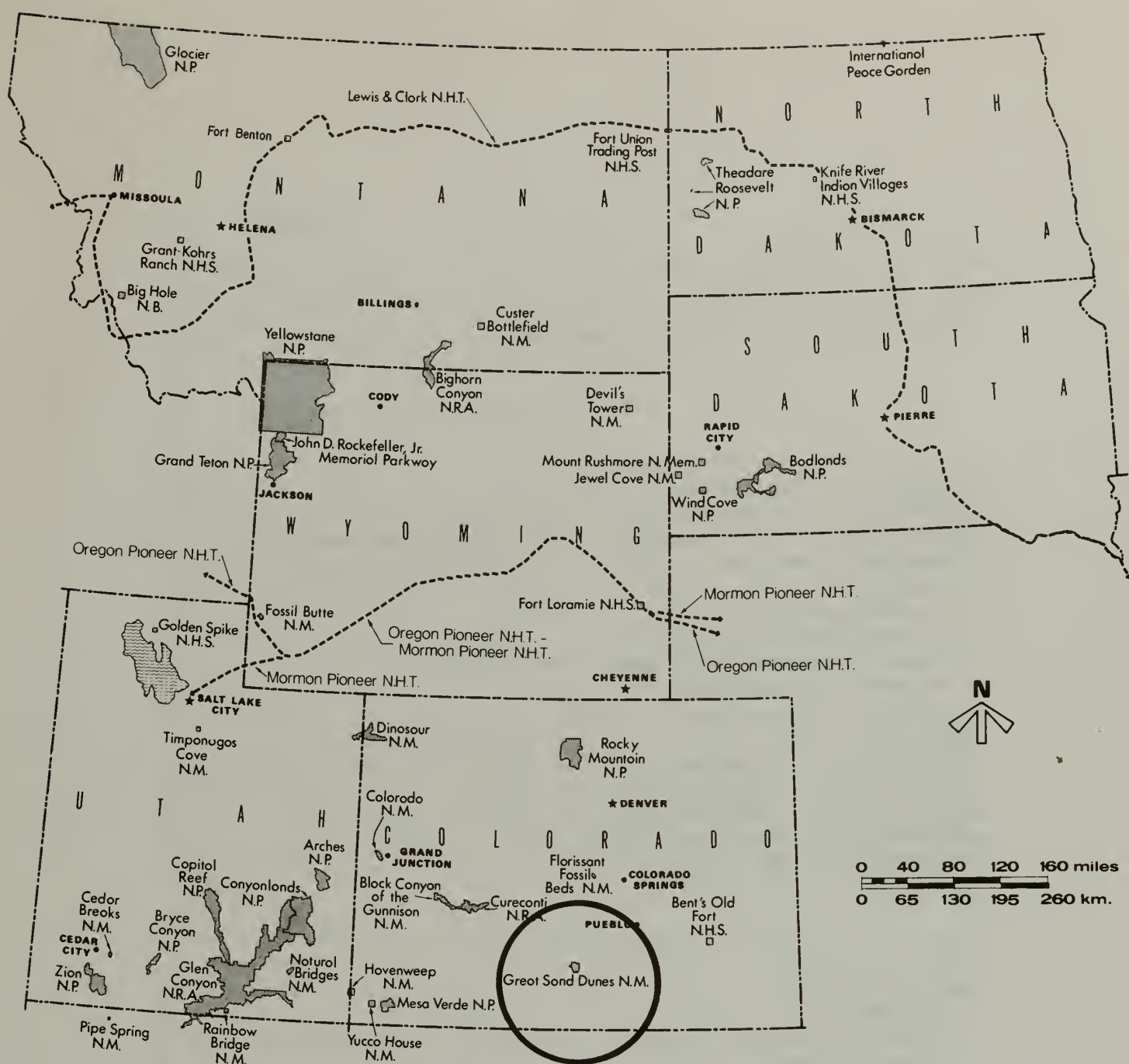
The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Bill Wellman
Superintendent
Great Sand Dunes National Monument

February 9, 1988
Date

Approved by: 
Acting Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

2/10/88
Date



Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service
United States Department
of the Interior

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I. Location

Great Sand Dunes National Monument is located in the San Luis Valley of south central Colorado at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in Alamosa and Saguache counties in the Third Congressional District (see Boundary and Vicinity Maps.)

II. Purpose and Significance

Great Sand Dunes National Monument was established on March 17, 1932, by Presidential Proclamation No. 1994 "* * * for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic, scientific and educational interest * * *." This proclamation further states that the Secretary of Interior "* * * shall have the supervision, management and control of this monument as provided in the Act of Congress entitled 'AN ACT to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes' * * * and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof."

Theme Statement - The primary theme is "Eolian Landforms" as outlined in the National Park System Plan. The monument provides an example of geology in action and makes the superlative scenery of the dunes accessible to present and future generations of visitors.

The proclamations and legislation specific to Great Sand Dunes National Monument are compiled in the Appendices.

III. Influences: Inventory and Analysis

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements - Proclamation No. 2681, dated March 12, 1946, modified the boundaries of Great Sand Dunes National Monument. Proclamation No. 3138, dated June 7, 1956, again redefined the boundaries. Public Law 95-625 (November 10, 1978) as amended by Public Law 96-87 (October 12, 1979) provided for a boundary adjustment and added 1,832.65 acres to the northwest corner of the monument. The authorized boundary presently includes 38,659.15 acres.

A wilderness area comprising 33,450 acres was established for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System through Public Law 94-567 on

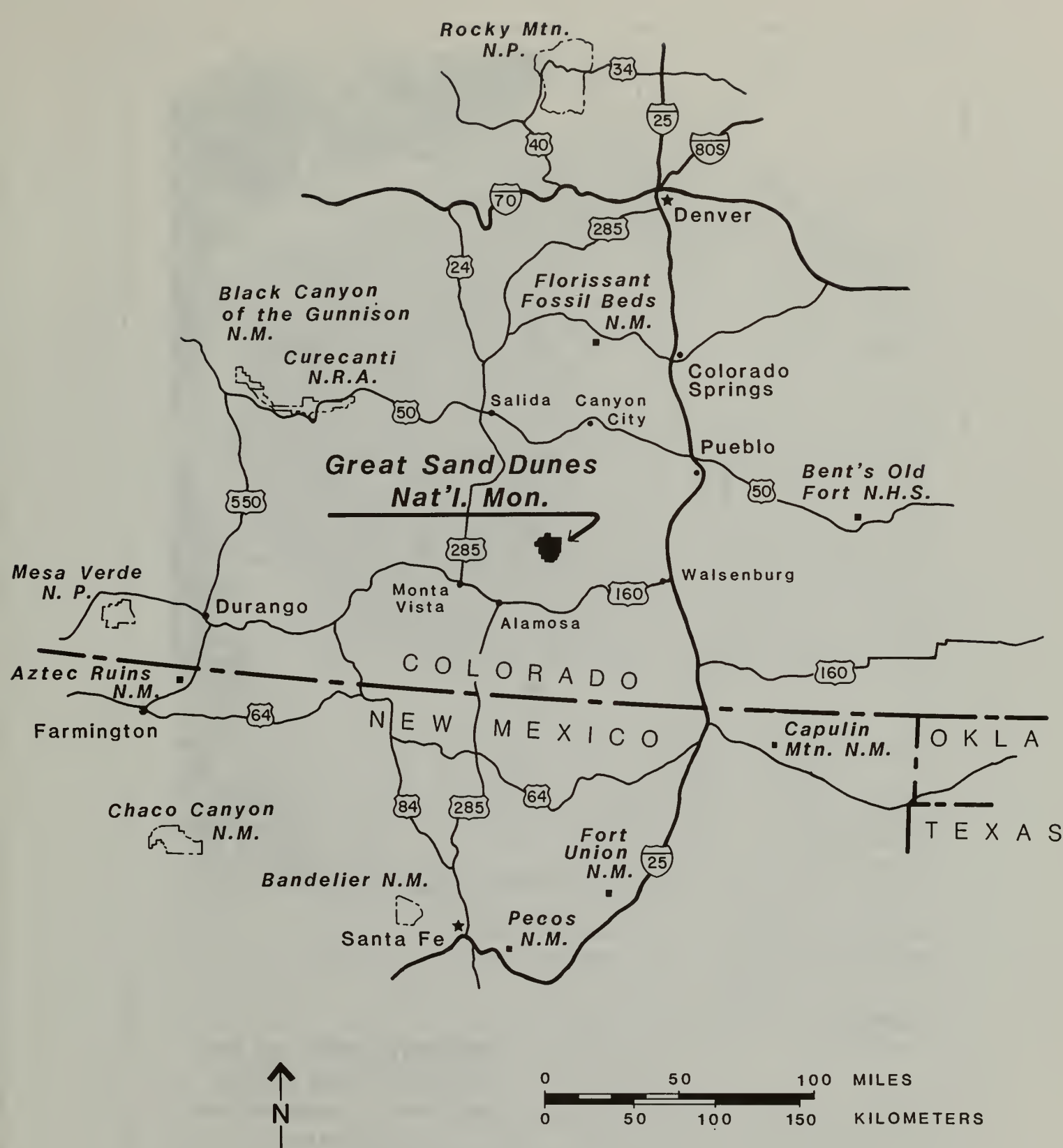
October 20, 1976. An additional 2,505 acres are designated as potential additions when acquired and/or adverse uses are terminated.

Dated November 5, 1974, Memorandum of Understanding (CA1470-74-01) between the Superintendent, Great Sand Dunes National Monument and the Forest Supervisor, Rio Grande National Forest authorizes the monument to "use and maintain a trail * * * which crosses approximately 0.2 miles of national forest land * * *" for the purpose of providing a self-guided nature trail. This trail serves to disperse monument visitors over a wider use area and provides secondary interpretation of the pinyon-juniper ecotone not interpreted elsewhere in the monument.

A Cooperative Forest Fire Protection Agreement dated May 17, 1968, between the Rio Grande National Forest and Great Sand Dunes National Monument is for the purpose of supplementing "the existing agreement between the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service as signed by the Forest Service on March 8, 1950, and the National Park Service on June 6, 1950". This agreement enhances the monument's ability to protect prime resources within the boundary as well as within the important adjacent buffer zones administered by the Forest Service.

A "Memorandum of Agreement for Structural Fire Protection" was established between the Mosca Fire Department and Great Sand Dunes National Monument in which each party agreed to assist the other with structural fire suppression. This agreement expired on January 21, 1987, however, a similar agreement will be pursued limiting the park's response area to outside properties falling within a 10-mile range.

A Memorandum of Understanding exists between Colorado State University and the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service for the purpose of promoting research that will benefit the ecological management of areas of the National Park System, the State of Colorado, and other similar areas. This Memorandum of Understanding was effective June 3, 1974. The potential for future cooperative projects under this agreement is very high.



Vicinity Map

Great Sand Dunes National Monument – Colorado

U.S. Dept. of the Interior – National Park Service

140 | 80,008
Mar 83 | RMRO

Ronald Jousma and Marcia Jousma have retained limited use of a portion of their former inholdings within the Medano corridor for a period of twenty-five (25) years (expiring September 6, 1999). This reservation includes use and occupancy of twenty (20) acres in Section 23, T26S, R73W for use of an existing cabin site and for grazing purposes. The parcel is designated as a potential wilderness addition upon termination of the reservation.

Howard W. Shockey and Della Shockey have retained lifetime use and occupancy of their former inholdings in the northeast corner of the monument. They have retained the right to use two parcels totaling thirty-one and 47/100 (31.47) acres in Sections 11 and 14, T26S, R73W for occupancy of two cabins and for grazing no more than six (6) head of livestock. In addition, Mr. or Mrs. Shockey may use the area as a hunting camp from which to hunt in the adjacent Rio Grande National Forest and may cut firewood on the parcel. Most of this acreage is designated as a potential wilderness addition upon termination of the reservation.

Four tracts of privately owned land exist within the monument's authorized boundary. All are located along Sand Creek in the monument's extreme northwest corner. Two tracts owned by Simpson and Mitchell total three hundred sixty-seven and four-tenths (367.4) acres, and one tract totaling forty (40) acres is owned by McDaniel. These tracts are primarily rabbit brush flats with cottonwood stream bottoms and the area is used mostly for grazing cattle in the summer and fall. Serious cattle trespass problems are common in this inaccessible area of the monument with resultant damage to monument vegetative communities. Fence lines are difficult to maintain since the boundary crosses constantly shifting sand dunes. The Land Protection Plan indicates that these inholdings should be acquired at the earliest possible opportunity.

The remaining inholding consists of one thousand eight hundred thirty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths (1,832.65) acres owned by the Arizona-Colorado Land and Cattle Company. This area contains a significant portion of spectacular dunes and an integral part of the sand deposit that established the basis for the monument's status as a geological phenomenon.

Inclusion of this acreage would complete the integrity of the main dune mass, thus bringing the entire contiguous unit under the umbrella of National Park Service protection.

Legal jurisdiction within the monument is concurrent. The monument is located in an isolated pocket of the San Luis Valley and law enforcement assistance from other agencies is an hour or more away under normal conditions.

Existing Concession Permit (CP1470-0-0001) was issued to The Sally Corporation, representing the Great Sand Dunes Oasis. The permit was issued January 31, 1984, and remains effective through January 30, 1988. The scope of the permit covers backcountry tours along the Medano Pass Primitive Road.

Existing Concession Permit (CP-GRSA003-87) was issued to H & H Firewood for the purpose of providing firewood to the public in the Pinyon Flats Campground. The permit was issued April 1, 1987, and is effective through December 31, 1989.

B. Resources

The Great Sand Dunes - The monument was established "* * * for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest * * *" These dunes are North America's tallest sand dunes reaching a height of nearly seven hundred (700) feet, with the active dunes covering some fifty (50) to sixty-five (65) square miles.

The dunes are a dynamically stable system, in that sand movement occurs each time the wind blows, yet there is little movement of the dunefield as it is located in a "wind trap".

The monument's primary resource is the sand dunes and the interplay of physical forces and geologic processes they represent. All other resources in the area must be viewed in terms of their relationship to the extreme environment represented by the Great Sand Dunes.

Vegetation and Animal Life - The monument's vegetation and animal life are varied and complex. Of particular

vegetative significance are the several species of plants such as the scurf pea, Indian rice grass, blowout grass, and short sunflower plants that are peculiar to and adapted to life on the shifting arid sands of the dunes. These dune plants anchor nearly one-fifth of the sand surface and provide the basis for a simple biotic community that includes an endemic species of tiger beetle* and a modest population of kangaroo rats. It now appears that the sandy area near Medano Creek is one of only two known nesting sites in the Rocky Mountains for a particular species of sand wasp. Other plants and animals found within the monument are also found in similar natural communities throughout the San Luis Valley.

Water Resources - Medano Creek, Mosca Creek, and Sand Creek are the three primary streams flowing into the monument. All of these streams sink into the loose sedimentary strata in or near the monument. Several small ponds near the southwestern corner of the monument may be fed by this underground water system. These isolated, shallow but permanent, water holes support interesting varieties of aquatic life that require additional study. The largest permanent water hole (Indian Spring) has been identified as an area of concern under the Colorado Natural Areas Program.

History and Archeology - The earliest known inhabitants of the Great Sand Dunes area were people of the Clovis culture some 11,000 years before present (BP). Folsom sites (10,000 BP) have also been found nearby. More recent inhabitants, primarily Utes, camped along Sand Creek and hunted in the grasslands surrounding the dunes. Many scarred Ponderosa Pine trees are reputed to have been cut by Indians in search of "sweetening" and recent core samples indicate a time frame that correlates with Ute occupation of the valley.

The first European to view the dunes may have been Don Diago De Vargas in 1694. Other notable explorers include Pike (1807), who described the dunes vividly in his journal; Beckwith (1853) and Fremont, all of whom passed through or near the sand dunes. Mining on a small scale, ranching and homesteading occurred here in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During the history of the Mosca Pass Toll Road and Montville townsite, a post office was constructed near what is

*(Among other endemic species)

now monument headquarters. Only shreds of previous occupation still remain within the monument boundaries.

Weather and Climate - Although usually not considered a park resource, weather and climate are an integral part of the dynamics of the Great Sand Dunes. Winter and summer weather conditions are strongly influenced by the adjacent mountains. The area lies at the eastern edge of the San Luis Valley at an elevation of 8,200 feet and is subject to cold air drainage with resultant extreme winter temperatures over a lengthy season; Alamosa is frequently the official cold spot in the nation during the winter. Snow occasionally occurs as late as June and average temperatures in December, January, and February are generally well below freezing. Frost penetration has been measured at four (4) feet beneath the sand. Summer days are seldom uncomfortably hot and nights are generally cool.

The 14,000 foot San Juan Mountain Range to the west is an effective barrier to weather systems carrying large amounts of moisture, resulting in the San Luis Valley receiving very little. Average annual precipitation at the monument is only 10 to 11 inches.

Consistent south and southwest winds that occur during March, April, May and June commonly reach velocities of 45 miles per hour. These constant winds are responsible for the formation of the sand dunes. Heavy storm activity periodically comes out of the northeast with accompanying winds gusting to 60 miles per hour. Afternoon thundershowers can be expected during 70 percent of July and August with localized storms leading to flash flooding.

C. Land Use Trends

Regional Influences - Great Sand Dunes National Monument is located in the San Luis Valley in south central Colorado some 38 miles northeast of Alamosa, Colorado. The monument lies within Alamosa and Saguache counties. Dry land and irrigated farming, cattle and sheep ranching and tourism are the main industries. Population density is very sparse with total population declining in the last ten years. Alamosa is the commercial hub of the valley as well as the county seat for Alamosa County.

Regional Land and Water Uses - The monument is bordered on the east and north by the Rio Grande National Forest which, provides an effective natural buffer zone. Because the terrain is rough and steep, these lands are administered primarily for scenic preservation and public recreation. There is presently no timber cutting, and grazing is limited and confined by permit to the upper Medano Creek drainage.

There is little mining activity on these lands. However, there is one mining claim in the mouth of Mosca Creek canyon that could severely damage monument values if it were developed. This claim is in the immediate vicinity of the Montville Nature Trail and any required access and subsequent mining activity would totally disrupt this quiet self-guided experience for the monument visitor.

During the summer of 1980, a small placer claim for gold was worked in the vicinity of the Frenchman's Cabin, one mile up Medano Creek from the park boundary. Any increase in the scale of this operation will concern the National Park Service as primary access is through the monument along the Medano Creek Primitive Road.

To the immediate south, west, and northwest of the monument are public, private and State lands used primarily for grazing. This open range grazing often results in cattle trespass with resultant destruction of normal vegetation. Even a few cattle grazing for a relatively short period of time can cause severe damage to these marginal desert communities of plants, with a resultant increase in competition among the native animals that are dependent on the plant communities for food.

The Bureau of Land Management has a wilderness study area adjacent to the monument. A draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) has been prepared. The DEIS was issued out of the Canon City, Colorado District Office, and the unit designation is "Sand Castle (CO-050-135)". If established (establishment is the Bureau of Land Management's preferred alternative) there will be some negative management impacts on the monument, especially in the area of fence maintenance - necessary to prevent cattle trespass from the adjacent Bureau of Land Management wilderness and other adjacent

lands. These concerns have been communicated to the Bureau of Land Management through the National Park Service's Rocky Mountain Regional Office.

Also, there is a bill pending in Congress (HR 1214) that would change the boundaries of the monument to include those lands described in the Sand Castle Wilderness Study Area. Concerns about this bill's potential management impact have also been communicated to the Regional Office.

Agricultural pursuits in the San Luis Valley include widespread farming of hay and potatoes. While the nearest hay fields are 3 to 4 miles away, the nearest potato fields lie some 20 miles to the west. Several thousand acres, 10 miles southwest of the monument have recently been cleared of brush and leveled for farming. Attendant irrigation ditches have been constructed to bring water to this area. With this land bared and stripped of brush and desert pavement, there has been a significant increase in the level of suspended particulates and a resultant decrease in visibility. These problems are only prevalent when the wind blows from the southwest. Any future attempts by private land owners to convert additional lands in this vicinity will compound this problem.

The Closed Basin Division San Luis Valley Project, administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, is a multi-purpose water resource project intended to deliver to the Rio Grande, water now being removed by evaporative processes from the Closed Basin. The Closed Basin is a shallow, unconfined aquifer located in Alamosa and Saguache counties. It partly underlies Great Sand Dunes National Monument. The project will consist of 95-165 production wells, 100 miles of laterals, electric transmission facilities, a 42-mile long conveyance channel, and miscellaneous structures. At completion (projected for 1989) it will yield approximately 100,000 acre feet annually. The primary purpose of the project is to enable Colorado to meet its downstream obligations of water delivery to New Mexico and Texas under the 1968 Rio Grande Compact.

The Bureau of Reclamation has assured the National Park Service in the final environmental impact statement (INT FES 79-37) that:

"Lowering of the water table within project boundaries will not affect the sand dunes, the existing vegetation, or flows in Medano or Sand Creeks. The existing water table could be lowered as much as 2 feet at the project boundary which, at the closest point, is 2 to 3 miles southwest of the monument boundaries. The monument is considerably high in elevation and the ground water levels in the monument are dependent on surface and subsurface flows from the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the east and north of the monument; all of these areas are upstream or above the project. Since the existing water regime will not be affected, vegetation composition will not be affected. Annual variation as presently occurs will continue as before."

The American Development Inc. recently made application for water rights that involve substantial ground water claims for wells located on what is known as the Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca Grant No. 4 (92 deep wells), as well as claims on certain lands to the west of the grant near the town of Moffat (9 deep wells) and near Villa Grove (11 deep wells). Included in the application is the annual pumping of 200,000 acre feet of water, which will draw down the Closed Basin aquifer and affect Great Sand Dunes National Monument by lowering the water table and in turn affect the flow of both Medano and Sand creeks.

These creeks flow into Great Sand Dunes National Monument then sink into the sand within or near the monument, with resurgence occurring in wetlands to the west of the monument. The creeks flow adjacent to the sand dunes and are a major scenic resource as well as an educational and scientific curiosity. Medano Creek is one of very few streams worldwide that exhibits an obvious pulsating flow phenomenon.

A lowered water table would cause the creeks to go underground much sooner, resulting in a severe impact on wildlife habitat and fisheries in both creeks, and in the western wetlands. A quality recreational experience for visitors who enjoy playing in the waters of Medano Creek as it passes near the main dune mass would also be lost.

A water rights application was filed in Water

Division No. 3, Alamosa County Courthouse, Alamosa, Colorado on January 7, 1987 to lay claim to all of the water underlying the Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca Grant No. 4. The claim is a real threat to the interests of the United States at Great Sand Dunes National Monument.

A pipeline has been proposed that would be used in conjunction with Colorado Western Slope oil shale (synfuel) and would cross monument lands to access Medano or Mosca Pass. Due to current international petro-economics, oil shale development is not eminent. However, as energy needs and petro-politics change, this project could potentially be reestablished.

By a court decree in 1914, 15 cubic feet of water per second is permitted to be diverted from the Medano Creek drainage at a point near Medano Pass and transferred to the Wet Mountain Valley in the Arkansas River drainage. Diversion is permitted from May 15th through July 15th only. During dry years, or when water is illegally diverted after the July 15th cutoff date, the flow of Medano Creek in its lower reaches within the monument is adversely affected. Medano Creek is considered a good fisheries resource. That portion of the stream bed downstream from the Castle Creek junction is an excellent recreational resource for wading and hiking. It is this section of the creek bed that is most affected by the diversion of water over Medano Pass.

The proposed Taos-San Luis Valley 345-KV Transmission Project's preferred alternative route would pass through the San Luis Lakes Wildlife Management Area. Concerns have been expressed to the Rural Electrification Administration as to the visual impact of the proposed 85 to 120 foot transmission towers and their negative effect on interpretation of the dunes resources at the monument. The current EIS shows a preferred alternative which would route the line west of the San Luis Lakes (our preferred alternative).

The potential for monument values to be affected by adjacent land speculation and attendant development is considerable. Large tracts of land are common in the sparsely settled San Luis Valley, and several of these tracts adjacent to monument boundaries are already being subdivided for recreational and permanent home

sites. These developments will surely affect the setting of the monument as well as the visitation patterns and desires.

The Baca Grande, a major subdivision of approximately 12,000 planned homesites is being developed by the Arizona-Colorado Land and Cattle Company on the Luis Maria Baca Land Grant. This Spanish grant of approximately 156 square miles borders the monument on the northwest at Sand Creek and contains several sections of significant sand dunes.

The developed area will extend from Crestone, Colorado, southeasterly along the mountain foothills and will nearly adjoin the monument at Sand Creek. Although major access to, and service facilities for, the Baca Grande will be at Crestone, an important recreational thrust will be felt in a southeasterly direction toward the monument at Sand Creek. About 1,800 acres of the Luis Maria Baca Land grant lies in a pie-shaped parcel south and east of Sand Creek and within the authorized monument boundary. This parcel contains a significant portion of spectacular dunes as well as an integral part of the sand deposit that established the basis for the area's status as a national monument. Over-sand intrusion by recreational vehicles into the monument's designated wilderness area adjoining this parcel is difficult to control. Signs delineating the wilderness area are difficult to maintain on these shifting dunes and the temptation to "run all the way to the east side of the dune mass" is great, once recreational vehicle enthusiasts have started up the dunes. Sand Creek represents a geographically definable base for the monument boundary, where, once that inholding has been purchased, adequate signing and fencing can be held without being subject to shifting sand dunes.

The Zapata Development, a subdivision of 1,200 planned homesites is being developed approximately three miles south of the monument boundary. Because of its proximity to the monument's major entrance and development zone, it is expected that this development will have a noticeable impact on visitation on a year-round basis, once a significant number of the homesites are occupied. The accessibility to the monument is one of the selling points for this property.

The State of Colorado's Division of Wildlife is currently planning to increase the management of the resources and improve the facilities at the San Luis Lake Wildlife Management Area, approximately eight miles west-southwest of the monument on County Road Six Mile Lane (a major access and egress road for the monument). These activities include supplementing the natural inflow of water by pumping water into the lake from the underground reservoir, stocking fish and attempting to establish a managed fishery, improving wetland habitat for waterfowl, and providing for water-based recreation activities such as fishing, water-skiing and swimming.

If the San Luis Lakes area is developed to provide these recreational activities, there will probably be an increased local recreational use of the monument because of the increased number of recreational activities possible at or near the Great Sand Dunes.

There has been some interest in prospecting for possible geothermal resources in the vicinity of the San Luis Lakes to the southwest of the monument. Although several years have gone by since the initial thrust with little or no activity in the area, a great amount of interest has been apparent in the valley in the last year. A major fault connected with the Sangre de Cristo mountain range uplift runs through this vicinity and may contain usable geothermal resources. The exploration and development of geothermal resources in the valley will be closely monitored for possible impacts on the monument.

Parks and Recreational Opportunities - The States of Colorado and New Mexico are noted for their scenic grandeur and their recreational facilities. Within a 300 mile radius of Great Sand Dunes National Monument are the San Isabel, Rio Grande, San Juan, Gunnison, Uncompahgre, Grand Mesa, White River, Routt, Arapaho, Pike, Roosevelt, Carson, Santa Fe and Cibola National Forests; Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks; Florissant Fossil Beds, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Colorado, Hovenweep, Fort Union, Bandelier, Pecos, Aztec, Chaco Canyon and Capulin Mountain National Monuments; Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site; and Curecanti and Arapaho National Recreation Areas.

The Rio Grande National Forest surrounding the San Luis

Valley offers mountain lakes and scenery, ghost towns, fishing, hunting, and backcountry wilderness. The Forest Service maintains campgrounds in all the nearby forests, the nearest being North Crestone Campground about 56 miles by road (20 miles by air) north of the monument. The Mosca Pass Picnic Area in the San Isabel National Forest is accessible by trail from the monument or over ranch roads from the east side of the Sangre de Cristos. The picnic area is seldom used, is considered a minor site, and has no improvements. Many popular trails exist within the adjacent Rio Grande National Forest, especially those north of the Luis Maria Baca Land Grant that lead to the Crestone group of peaks. Considerable use is also made of the Sierra Blanca peaks south of the monument in both the Rio Grande and San Isabel National Forests.

Nearby areas of special interest include the 48,486 acre La Garita Wilderness Area in the Rio Grande and Gunnison National Forests, the Upper Rio Grande Primitive Area in the Rio Grande National Forest, and the San Juan and Wilson Mountains Primitive Areas in the San Juan and Uncompahgre National Forests. Most of the Rio Grande National Forest area in the adjacent Sangre de Cristo Mountains is currently under study as potential wilderness. If formal wilderness establishment (the Forest Service's preferred alternative) occurs, there will probably be an increase in backpacking and associated activities with the monument being the starting point and information source.

Both the Alamosa and Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuges are located within a short driving distance of the monument. They are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service and protect valley wetlands that are important to migratory waterfowl. They host an incredible number of golden and bald eagles in the fall, winter, and spring, many of which make their way over the monument while soaring for food. The two refuges are most noted for their role as a resting place for migrating sand hill and whooping cranes in the fall and spring.

Several large ski resorts are also located within an easy drive of the monument. They include Purgatory, Telluride, Crested Butte, Monarch Pass, Vail, Copper Basin, Wolf Creek and Taos.

The State Historical Society of Colorado maintains nearby Fort Garland, established by the Army during the period 1858-83 to control hostile Ute and Apache Indians. Pike Stockade State Historical Monument, a registered National Historic Landmark located 20 miles south of Alamosa, is a reconstructed fort at the site of Captain Zebulon Pike's capture by the Spanish. San Luis, 43 miles south of the monument, is the oldest town in Colorado. There are hot spring swimming pools at several locations in the valley, and several county museums.

Tourism is actively promoted in Colorado and New Mexico. Many visitors to the monument visit while on their way to or from other attractions within the respective States. Visitation to Great Sand Dunes National Monument will increase accordingly as overall tourism is promoted throughout the area.

Population Centers - The monument is within easy driving distance of the Front Range population centers of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. The tourist center of Durango to the west and the Santa Fe/Taos area to the south are likewise within an easy half-day drive. The San Luis Valley is essentially rural with a population of approximately 11,000. Alamosa and Monte Vista, the larger towns of the valley, have populations respectively of 6,841 and 3,888.

Access - Alamosa, 38 miles distant, is the closest community with a selection of overnight accommodations. There are commuter airlines (Rocky Mountain Airways and Continental Express) and bus (Trailways) connections to Alamosa, but no regular common carriers travel to the monument. Rental cars are available in Alamosa.

Travel to the monument is almost entirely by automobile. Visitors can reach it from the south via Colorado 150, a paved road connecting with U.S. 160, sixteen miles to the south. A county road, Six-Mile Lane, also leads to the monument from a point on Colorado 17, one mile north of the community of Mosca, Colorado.

The Medano Pass Primitive Road serves as an access route for a small number of 4-wheel-drive owners. This road connects to Colorado 69 between Westcliffe and Red Wing in the Wet Mountain Valley. This route is most

commonly used by individual jeepers or jeep clubs from the front range cities who are interested in making a round trip.

A very small number of visitors gain access to the monument via the Rainbow Trail, a little known and unmaintained trail extending along the Sangre de Cristo Range from Salida, Colorado. The major use of this access in the last few years has been by commercial trail rides. Occasionally hikers cross into the monument via the Mosca Pass Trail.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

In 1978, Great Sand Dunes experienced the largest yearly visitation ever recorded (278,025--See "Annual Visitation Graph.") After a severe slump of 40% between 1978 and 1979, Great Sand Dunes experienced seven more years of the lowest visitation on record, averaging 161,247 visits per year. Since 1985, visitation has steadily increased. Records indicate a 21% increase in visitation between 1985 and 1986 and a 2% increase between 1986 and 1987.

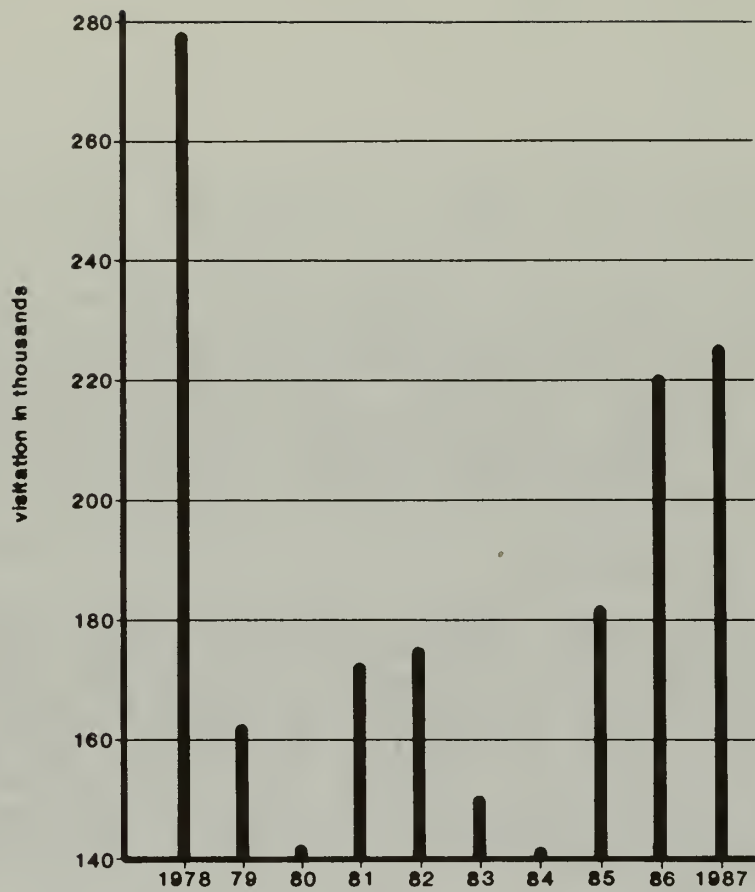
During 1987, 80% of the visitation recorded occurred between May 1 and September 30, and 64% of the visitation occurred between June 1 and August 31, (see Monthly Recreation Visitation, 1987 graph). Over the last few years, visitation has also shown a marked increase during the shoulder months (October through April).

The average length of stay for non-camping visitors is about two hours. During the peak use season, the average length of stay for campers is approximately 18 hours. These campers usually arrive in the late afternoon and leave by noon the following day. During the shoulder months, campers have a tendency to stay for a longer period of time, with the average length of stay being approximately 40 hours.

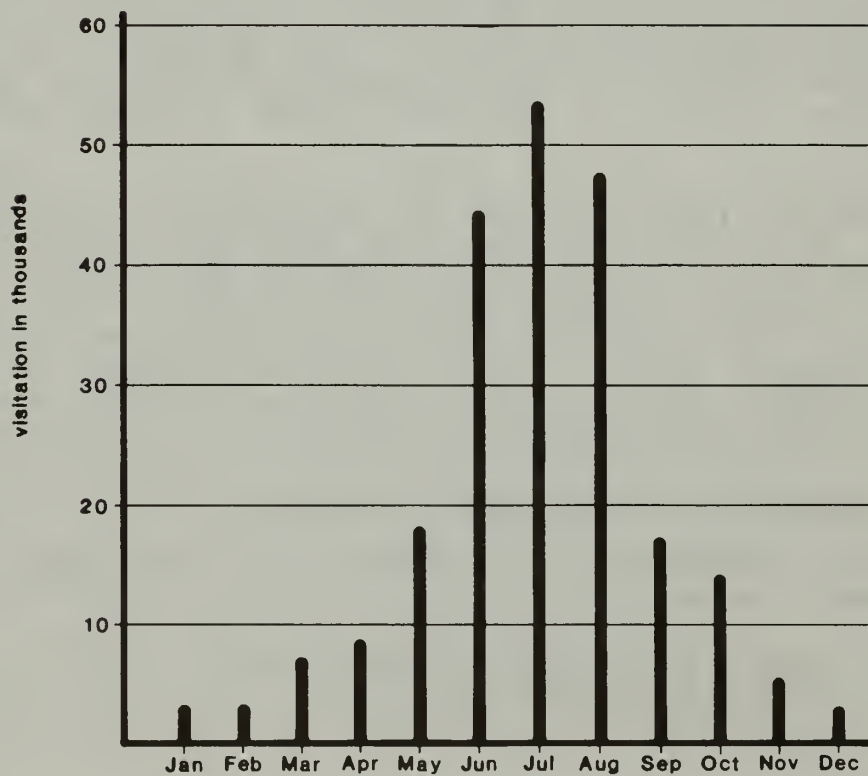
E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

Detailed information pertaining to facilities and equipment may be found in the following sources.

Roads - Roads Inventory and Needs Study
Paved Roads Evaluation



Annual Visitation



Monthly Recreational Visitation - 1987
Great Sand Dunes National Monument

Buildings and Utilities -

Master Plan
Natural Resource Management Plan
Buildings and Utilities Inventory

Motorized Equipment

<u>Type</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Own/Lease</u>
3/4 ton (4x4) p.u.	maintenance	1	L
(4x4) Ford Bronco	ranger patrol	1	L
sedan	admin/patrol	1	L
1 ton dump truck	maint/garbage	1	O
1/2 ton van	patrol/ambulance	1	L
1/2 ton p.u.	maintenance	1	O
1/2 ton	maintenance	1	O
25,000 GVW fire truck	fire	1	O
Yamaha ATV	maint/patrol	1	O
J. Deere 1010 tractor	maintenance	1	O
Internat. 2500B tractor	fr. end loader/ back-hoe	1	O
Electric Van		1	O

F. Status of Planning

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comment On Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
Master Plan	GRSA/RMR	05/21/77	Needs Revision	GRSA
Environmental Assessmnt	GRSA/RMR	07/ /75	Needs Revision	GRSA
Environmental Statement/ Wilderness Proposal	GRSA/RMR/ WASO	04/10/73	Adequate	GRSA
Wilderness Recommendation	GRSA/RMR/ WASO	09/ /72	Adequate	GRSA
Natural Resource Management Plan	GRSA	01/31/83	Adequate	GRSA
Cultural Resource Management Plan	GRSA		Needs Revision	GRSA
Land Protection Plan	GRSA		Adequate	GRSA
Environmental Assessmnt/ Design Alternatives - Water/Sewer	GRSA/DSC	01/09/78	Adequate	GRSA

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comment On Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
Environmntal Assessmnt- Transportation System	DSC	06/21/74		DSC
Roads Invntory/Needs Stdy	DSC	02/ /80		DSC
Paved Roads Evaluation	FWHA	pending	Draft	
Buildings/Utilities Inventory	GRSA	08/ /83	Adequate	GRSA
Interpretive Prospectus	GRSA/HFC	01/12/82	Adequate	GRSA
Statement for Interpretation	GRSA		Revised Yearly	GRSA
Revenue Management Plan	GRSA	pending	Draft	GRSA

G. Existing Management Zoning

The park's existing management zoning emphasis is demonstrated on the Existing Management Zoning Map. Four zones are shown and they include:

1. Wilderness Zone

Eighty-six percent of the monument was designated as wilderness when Public Law 94-567 was signed by President Ford on October 20, 1976. This law designated 33,450 acres as wilderness with 670 acres designated as potential wilderness additions in future years.

Public Law 95-625 (November 10, 1978) as amended by Public Law 96-87 (October 12, 1979) provided for a boundary adjustment in the northwest corner of the park which increased the potential wilderness to 2,505 acres.

Wilderness and potential wilderness lands include nearly all of the monument west of the entrance road and the Medano Pass Primitive Road with the exception of the Mosca Creek Picnic and parking area, a narrow buffer zone immediately adjacent to the above mentioned roads, and a corridor along the Little Medano Creek

Road. These designated lands generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. The monument visitor must accept wilderness largely on its own terms. Modern conveniences are not provided for the comfort of the visitor and the risks of wilderness travel must be accepted as part of the wilderness experience. Vehicle access is prohibited, with foot and horseback travel, the only means of entry. Over a majority of the monument's designated wilderness area, the main dune mass itself, frequent winds erase all sign of man's presence and return the area to a condition similar to that viewed by the first men to visit the area.

The main dune mass includes the nation's tallest sand dunes rising over 700 feet from the floor of the San Luis Valley, and covering about 55 square miles. Continuously building, they represent a "living" geological exhibit for present and future generations. Because they are unique, the main dunes are managed as an outstanding natural feature.

2. Development Zone - All extensive developments are located in this zone and include the Pinyon Flats Campground and amphitheater, the Mosca Creek Picnic Area and parking area, the Visitor Center and headquarters building, the entrance station complex, the maintenance complex, and the monument residential area. All primary developments, parking areas, utility systems, etc. are located here. Significant visitor impacts as well as the impacts of developments to serve the visitor are very much in evidence within this zone. Every attempt is made to insure that existing as well as future developments are as unobtrusive as possible. The development zone represents the smallest area necessary to accommodate existing or proposed development and use.

3. Natural Environment Zone

This subzone includes the Entrance Road and the Medano Pass Primitive Road corridors as well as those monument lands lying between these roads and the east boundary. Primarily grass and rabbit brush flats sloping upward to pinyon-juniper-covered foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, some portions of this subzone receive medium-to-heavy visitor use. Vehicular access is

restricted to the roads themselves with the exception of a 3/4-mile stretch along the Medano Creek bed. The Medano Pass Primitive Road beyond the Pinyon Flats Campground is restricted to 4-wheel-drive vehicles only. Two campsites are located in this subzone along the primitive road. In addition, other primitive backpack campsites with no facilities are designated along Medano and Little Medano Creeks.

4. Special Use Zone - Four tracts totalling 2,017.68 acres in the extreme northwest corner of the monument are privately owned. The present use of this land is for cattle grazing in the summer and fall months. This use is not compatible with ultimate management policies -- returning the vegetative cover to its natural condition. Frequent trespass of cattle from this parcel onto Government owned lands occurs, thus damaging native communities of plants that are beginning to recover as a result of over 50 years of protection under the management policies of the National Park Service. These lands will be reclassified as Wilderness Subzone as they are acquired.

IV/V. Major Issues and Management Objectives

Further detail is available in documents listed under "Status of Planning."

Objective:

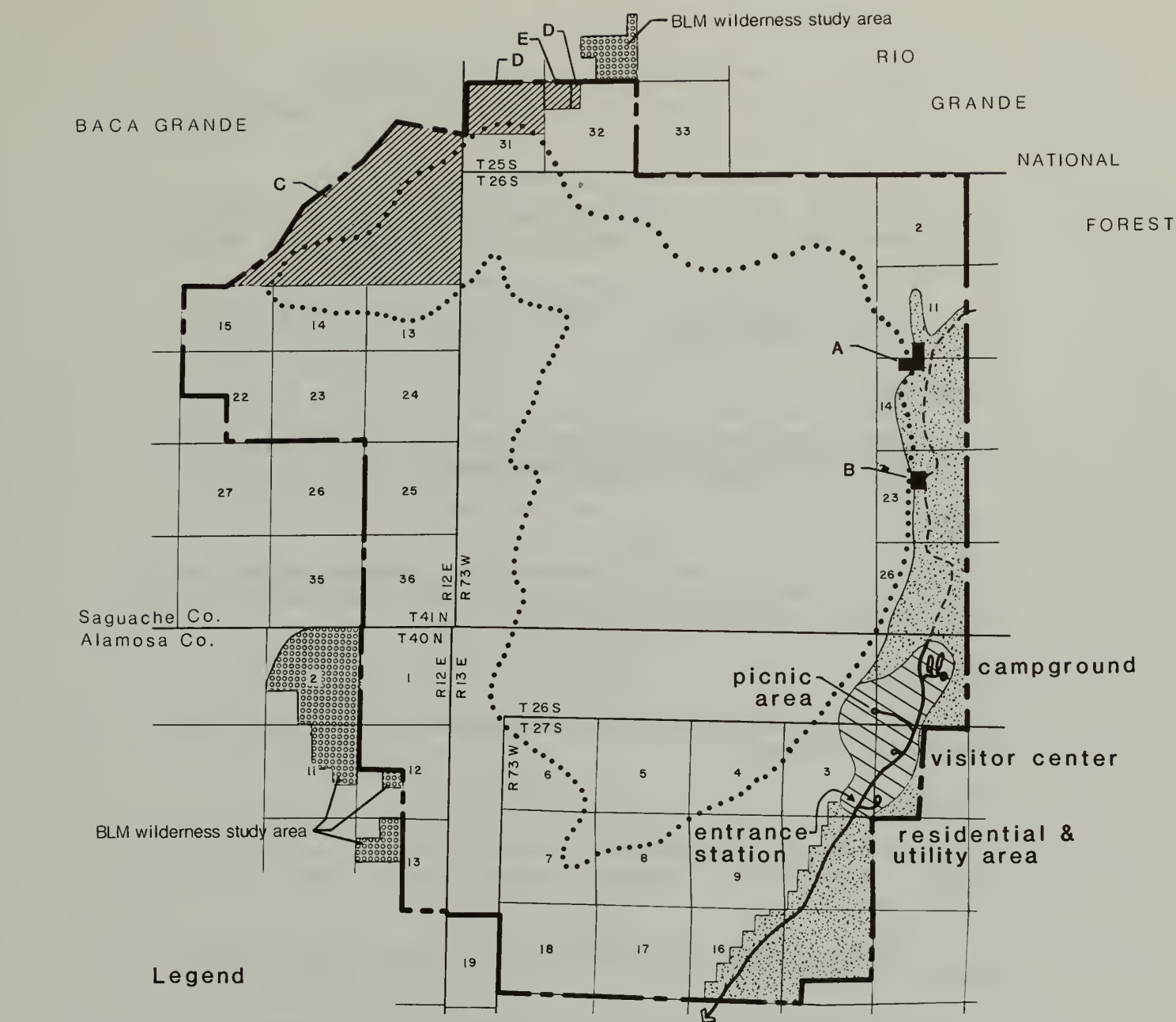
Preserve, protect, and interpret the natural resources of Great Sand Dunes National Monument.

Issues:

1. Resource degradation has occurred in Pinyon Flats Campground due to location and long-term intensive visitor use.

2. An inadequate information base detailing flora, fauna and geologic processes limits abilities to make sound resource management decisions and also affects interpretation and visitor use.

3. Cattle trespass occurs as a result of the changing sand dune conditions which in turn affect fencing.



Legend

monument boundary

--- 38,659.15 acres

To Alamosa 38 miles

road

~~~~~

RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST

jeep trail

- - - - -

main dune masses

.....

wilderness zone

□ 33,450 acres  
86%

0 1 2 MILES

development zone

▨ 900 acres  
2%

0 1 2 3 KILOMETERS

natural environment zone

▤ 2017.63 acres  
6%

special use - private  
ownership zone

▥ 2291.52 acres  
6%



### constraints

A. Shockey Reservation... 31.47 acres

B. Jousma Reservation ..... 20.0 acres

C. AZL Inholding ..... 1832.65 acres

D. Simpson / Mitchell Inholding.. 367.4 acres

E. McDaniel Inholding ..... 40.0 acres

## Existing Management Zoning Map Great Sand Dunes National Monument - Colorado

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

140 | 80,014  
MAR. 83 | RMRO

4. Resource damage has and does occur as a result of off-road vehicle use, particularly along the Medano Primitive Road.

5. Private ownership of lands within the park results in noncompatible uses.

Objective:

Preserve, protect and interpret the cultural resources of Great Sand Dunes National Monument.

Issues:

1. Lack of information concerning archeological and historic resources in the park limits the ability to make sound management decisions.

Objective:

Provide for visitor use and safety at Great Sand Dunes National Monument.

Issues:

1. Inadequate vehicular access adjacent to specific park facilities creates circulation and safety problems.

2. Visitor use and access problems for special populations exist.

3. Potential for interpretive services is not being realized due to inadequate facilities.



### 39. Great Sand Dunes National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1994) of March 17, 1932.....

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1994—March 17, 1932—47 Stat. 2506]

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by sec. 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim and establish the Great Sand Dunes National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Colorado be, and the same are hereby, included within the said national monument:

##### SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 25 S., R. 73 W., secs. 31 and 32;
- T. 26 S., R. 73 W., secs. 3 to 11, inclusive;  
secs. 14 to 23, inclusive;  
secs. 26 to 35, inclusive;
- T. 27 S., R. 73 W., secs. 3 to 10, inclusive;  
secs. 15 to 22, inclusive;

##### NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 40 N., R. 12 E., secs. 1 and 2;  
sec. 11, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25;
  - T. 41 N., R. 12 E., sec. 10, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;  
sec. 11, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;  
sec. 12, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;  
secs. 13 to 15, inclusive;  
secs. 22, to 27, inclusive;  
secs. 34 to 36, inclusive;
- and unsurveyed land which upon survey will probably be described as:
- Fractional T. 40 N., R. 13 E.;
  - Fractional T. 41 N., R. 13 E.;
  - Fractional T. 42 N., R. 13 E.; secs. 30 and 31.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

PROCLAMATION 2631

REDEFINING THE AREA OF GREAT SAND  
DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLO-  
RADO<sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS the lands included within the Great Sand Dune, National Monument, Colorado, by Proclamation No. 1994 of March 17, 1932 (47 Stat. 2566), were described therein in conformity with plats then on file in the General Land Office and other maps of the locality;

WHEREAS resurveys by the General Land Office disclose that sections 10, 11, 12, and parts of sections 13, 14, and 15, Township 41 North, Range 12 East, and unsurveyed sections 30 and 31, Township 42 North, Range 13 East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, as described in the said Proclamation, do not exist; and

WHEREAS it appears necessary and desirable in the public interest to re-define the area included within the Monument in accordance with the latest plats of survey:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 431), do revise the land description contained in said Proclamation No. 1994 of March 17, 1932, to read as follows:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 25 S., R. 73 W.,  
secs. 31 and 32.  
T. 26 S., R. 73 W.,  
secs. 3 to 11, secs. 14 to 23, and secs. 26 to  
35, inclusive.  
T. 27 S., R. 73 W.,  
secs. 3 to 10 and secs. 15 to 22, inclusive.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 40 N., R. 12 E.,  
secs. 1 and 2;  
sec. 11, NE¼;  
secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25.  
T. 41 N., R. 12 E.,  
secs. 13, 14, 15, those parts south of Luis  
Maria Baca Grant No. 4;  
secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;  
secs. 34, 35, and 36.  
Tps. 40 and 41 N., R. 13 E., unsurveyed.  
Containing approximately 44,810 acres.

All other provisions contained in the said Proclamation of March 17, 1932, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have here-  
unto set my hand and caused the seal  
of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this  
12th day of March, in the year of our  
Lord nineteen hundred and  
(SEAL) forty-six, and of the Independ-  
ence of the United States of  
America the one hundred and seventieth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

JAMES F. BYRNES,  
Secretary of State.

## PROCLAMATION 3138

### REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLORADO

WHEREAS the Great Sand Dunes National Monument in the State of Colorado was established by Proclamation No. 1994 of March 17, 1932 (47 Stat. 2505), as modified by Proclamation No. 2681 of March 12, 1946,<sup>1</sup> for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interests; and

WHEREAS it appears that retention of certain lands within the monument is

no longer necessary for such purpose; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude such lands from the monument; and

WHEREAS certain lands now a part of the Rio Grande National Forest are better suited for national-monument purposes than for national-forest purposes and should be excluded from such forest, and these lands and certain other land adjoining the monument are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scenic, scientific, and educational interest situated on lands within the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), and the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (16 U. S. C. 473), do proclaim as follows:

1. The following-described lands in the State of Colorado are hereby excluded from the Great Sand Dunes National Monument:

#### NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 41 N., R. 12 E.,  
Sec. 22, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 26, all;  
Sec. 27, all;  
Sec. 34, all;  
Sec. 35, all.

T. 40 N., R. 12 E.,  
Sec. 2, all;  
Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 12, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
Sec. 26, all;  
Sec. 28, all.

Fractional T. 40 N., R. 13 E.,  
Sec. 19, all;  
Sec. 30, all;  
Sec. 31, all.

#### SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 27 S., R. 73 W.,  
Sec. 15, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 16, all;  
Sec. 20, all;  
Sec. 21, all;  
Sec. 22, all.

The public lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public-land laws until further order of an

authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in the State of Colorado are hereby reserved as and made a part of the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, and so much thereof as is now within the Rio Grande National Forest is hereby excluded therefrom and the boundaries of the said National Forest are modified accordingly:

#### SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 26 S., R. 73 W.,  
Sec. 2, all.  
T. 27 S., R. 73 W.,  
Sec. 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*



Public Law 94-567  
94th Congress

An Act

Oct. 20, 1976  
[H.R. 13160]

To designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

|                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wilderness areas<br>Designation.<br>16 USC 1132<br>note. | <i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act: |
| Bandelier<br>National<br>Monument,<br>N. Mex.            | (a) Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, wilderness comprising twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 315-20,014-B and dated May 1976, to be known as the Bandelier Wilderness.                                                                                                        |
| Gunnison<br>National<br>Monument, Colo.                  | (b) Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising eleven thousand one hundred and eighty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado", numbered 144-20,017 and dated May 1973, to be known as the Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness.                                                                |
| Chiricahua<br>National<br>Monument, Ariz.                | (c) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising nine thousand four hundred and forty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising two acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-20,007-A and dated September 1973, to be known as the Chiricahua National Monument Wilderness.                                       |
| Great Sand<br>Dunes<br>National<br>Monument,<br>Colo.    | (d) Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado, wilderness comprising thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising six hundred and seventy acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado", numbered 140-20,006-C and dated February 1976, to be known as the Great Sand Dunes Wilderness.          |
| Haleakala<br>National<br>Park, Hawaii.                   | (e) Haleakala National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising five thousand five hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Haleakala National Park, Hawaii", numbered 162-20,006-A and dated July 1972, to be known as the Haleakala Wilderness.                                               |
| Isle Royale<br>National<br>Park, Mich.                   | (f) Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, wilderness comprising one hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising two hundred and thirty-one acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Isle Royale National Park, Michigan", numbered 139-20,004 and dated December 1974, to be known as the Isle Royale Wilderness.                |
| Joshua Tree<br>National<br>Monument, Calif.              | (g) Joshua Tree National Monument, California, wilderness comprising four hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled                                                                                                                                        |

Public Law 95-625  
95th Congress

An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

Nov. 10, 1978  
[S. 791]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

National Parks  
and Recreation  
Act of 1978.

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978". 16 USC 1 note.

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- Sec. 2. Definition.
- Sec. 3. Authorization of appropriations.

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Andersonville National Historic Site.  
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Biscayne National Monument.  
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Cari Sandburg Home National Historic Site.  
Cowpens National Battlefield Site.  
De Soto National Memorial.  
Fort Bowie National Historic Site.  
Frederick Douglass Home, District of Columbia.  
Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.  
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.  
Gulf Islands National Seashore.  
Harper's Ferry National Historical Park.  
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site.  
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.  
John Muir National Historic Site.  
Lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland.  
Longfellow National Historic Site.  
Pecos National Monument.  
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.  
San Juan Island National Historical Park.  
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- Sec. 310. Addition of Dorchester Heights to the Boston National Historical Park.
- Sec. 311. Fort Clatsop National Memorial.
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- Sec. 313. Addition of Eppes Manor to Petersburg National Battlefield.
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- Sec. 319. Antietam National Battlefield.
- Sec. 320. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.
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- Sec. 322. Fire Island National Seashore.
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- Sec. 507. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.
- Sec. 508. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

## TITLE II—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

## ACQUISITION CEILINGS

SEC. 201. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within certain units of the National Park System are amended as follows:

- |                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida: Section 8 of the Act of October 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1258), is amended by changing "\$116,000,000" to "\$156,700,000".      | Appropriation<br>authorizations.<br><br>16 USC 698m. |
| (2) Buffalo National River, Arkansas: Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1972 (86 Stat. 44), is amended by changing "\$30,071,500" to "\$39,948,000".                   | 16 USC<br>460m-14.                                   |
| (3) Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia: Section 10 of the Act of October 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 1066), is amended by changing "\$10,500,000" to "\$28,500,000". | 16 USC 459i-9.                                       |

## SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 202. Section 13 of the Act of August 22, 1972 (86 Stat. 612), is amended by changing "\$19,802,000" to "\$47,802,000".

16 USC  
460aa-12.

## TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

## REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

SEC. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions:

- (1) Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado: To add approximately six hundred and twenty-two acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado", numbered 417-80.007-A, and dated June 1976: \$842,000.
- (2) Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts: To add approximately thirteen acres and to delete approximately sixteen acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Cape Cod National Seashore Boundary Map", numbered 609-60.015 and dated February 1978.
- (3) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately four hundred and forty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-80.002, and dated August 1977: \$294,000.
- (4) Coronado National Memorial, Arizona: To add approximately three thousand and forty acres and delete approximately twelve hundred acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Land Status Map 01, Coronado National Memorial, Cochise County, Arizona", numbered 8630/80.001, and dated October 1977: \$1,410,000.
- (5) Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania: To add approximately one hundred ninety-five and eighty-three one-hundredths acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Eisenhower National Historic Site, Adams

Appropriation  
authorizations.



County, Pennsylvania", numbered 446-40,001B, and dated April 1978: \$166,000.

(6) Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida: To add approximately ten acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida", numbered 3310/80,000-A, and dated April 1978: \$170,000.

(7) George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia: To add approximately eighty-two and twenty-five one-hundredths acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, George Washington Birthplace National Memorial, Virginia", numbered 332-30,000-B and dated September 1978: \$450,000.

(8) Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado: To add approximately one thousand one hundred and nine acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado", numbered 140-80,001-A, and dated November 1974: \$166,000.

(9) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi-Florida: To add approximately six hundred acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi-Florida", numbered 20,006, and dated April 1978: \$300,000.

(10) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii: To add approximately two hundred sixty-nine acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 80,000, and dated August 1975: \$562,000.

(11) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon: To add approximately one thousand four hundred and eleven acres, and to delete approximately one thousand six hundred and twenty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon", numbered 177-30,000-B, and dated May 1978: \$3,500,000. The Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1461), which designates the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is amended by deleting the second proviso of section 101(a)(2). Furthermore, not withstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the Secretary may, if he determines that to do so will not have a substantial adverse effect on the preservation of the fossil and other resources within the remainder of the monument, convey approximately sixty acres acquired by the United States for purposes of the monument in exchange for non-Federal lands within the boundaries of the monument, and, effective upon such conveyance, the boundaries of the monument are hereby revised to exclude the lands conveyed.

(12) Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland: To add approximately five hundred and eighty-seven acres as generally depicted on the map entitled, "Boundary Map, Monocacy National Battlefield", numbered 894-40,001, and dated May 1978: \$3,500,000.

(13) Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately thirteen acres, and to delete approximately five acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona", numbered 20,006, and dated April 1978.

(14) Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon: To add approximately eight acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Oregon Cave, Oregon", numbered 20,000, and dated April 1978: \$107,000.

Land conveyance.

Public Law 96-87  
96th Congress

An Act

Oct 12, 1979  
[H.R. 5419]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the commemoration of the efforts of Goodloe Byron to protect the Appalachian Trail, and for other purposes.

National parks  
and recreational  
lands

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I

Goodloe Byron  
Commemoration  
of conservation  
efforts.

SEC. 101. Goodloe Byron, late a United States Representative from the State of Maryland, should be afforded appropriate recognition for his long and continuing interest in conservation, outdoor recreation, physical fitness, and the protection of the Nation's natural and scenic resources. Goodloe Byron took an early and leading interest in the protection of the Maryland segment of the Appalachian Trail as a member of the Senate of Maryland and continued his efforts to provide for the protection of the entire Appalachian Trail for public use and enjoyment during his service in the Congress of the United States. As a member of the National Scenic Trails Advisory Council, he encouraged recognition of the value of scenic trails as outdoor recreation resources attractive to all segments of the public.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in cooperation with the Appalachian Trail Conference and the State of Maryland, to design and erect at a suitable location along the Maryland segment of the Appalachian Trail an appropriate marker in commemoration of the outstanding contributions of Goodloe Byron toward the protection of the Appalachian Trail for the use and enjoyment of the American people in perpetuity.

TITLE II

Frederick Law  
Olmsted  
National  
Historic Site.  
Establishment.  
16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 201. (a) In order to preserve and interpret for the benefit, inspiration, and education of present and future generations the home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted, the great American landscape architect and designer, there is hereby established the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site (hereinafter referred to as the "Site").

(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the property comprising the former home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted at 99-101 Warren Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, together with such adjacent lands and interests therein as the Secretary deems necessary, for establishment of the Site. The Secretary may also acquire for the purposes of the Site all or any portion of the documents, equipment, drawings, and other materials comprising the Olmsted archival collection.

(c) It is the express intent of the Congress that the Secretary should substantially complete the acquisition program authorized by this Act within two years after the date of its enactment.

SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary shall administer the property, Site, including personal property comprising the archival collection, acquired for the purposes of this Act in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

Administration

16 USC 461.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with an appropriate entity for the management of the archival collection acquired for the purposes of this Act.

(c) Within three years of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, a general management plan for the Site pursuant to the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825), as amended. Within six months of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a written report to the same committees relating the state of progress of his acquisition and provisions for management and permanent protection of the archival collection. He shall submit a similar report within one year of the date of enactment of this Act to the same committees indicating the final management and protection arrangements he has concluded for such collection.

General management plan, submittal to congressional committees  
16 USC 1a-1.

Report to congressional committees.

SEC. 203. (a) Effective October 1, 1979, there are authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests therein.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, effective October 1, 1979, an amount not to exceed \$514,000 for the acquisition of the archival collection; an amount not to exceed \$200,000 for development; and an amount not to exceed \$1,230,000 for the preservation of the archival collection.

Appropriation authorization.

### TITLE III

SEC. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall permit the late Chief Turkey Tayac to be buried in the ossuary at Piscataway Park in Oxon Hill, Maryland. The Secretary shall select the site in such ossuary at which Chief Tayac may be buried. No Federal funds may be used for the burial of Chief Tayac except such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the burial site by the Department of the Interior.

Chief Turkey Tayac, burial in Oxon Hill, Md.

### TITLE IV

SEC. 401. The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, approved November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 3467), is amended as follows:

National Park System.

(a) Section 101(8), re: DeSoto National Memorial, is amended by changing the phrase "changing '\$3,108,000' to '\$5,108,000'." to read "by changing '\$175,000' to '\$292,000'."

16 USC 1 note.  
92 Stat. 3471.  
16 USC 450dd note.

(b) Section 101(20), re: Pecos National Monument, is amended by changing "\$2,375,000" to "\$2,575,000".

92 Stat. 3472.

(c) Section 301, re: revision of boundaries, is amended by changing the words "but not exceed" in the first sentence to "but not to exceed".

92 Stat. 3473.

(d) Section 301(8), re: Great Sand Dunes National Monument, is amended by (1) changing "one thousand one hundred and nine acres" to "one thousand nine hundred acres" and by changing "\$166,000" to "\$265,000"; and (2) by adding the following at the end thereof: "The Secretary shall designate the lands described by this paragraph for management in accordance with the

Publication in Federal Register.



adjacent lands within the monument by publication of a notice in the Federal Register.”.

92 Stat. 3476.

(e) Section 302 is amended at the end thereof by changing “section 301” to “title III of this Act”.

92 Stat. 3477.

(f) Section 309(b), re: Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, is amended by changing “this Act” in the proviso to “the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978”.

92 Stat. 3483.  
16 USC 460ff-1.

(g) Section 315(a), re: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, is amended by changing “90,001-A” to “655-90,001-A”.

92 Stat. 3491.

(h) Section 501(a), re: Guam National Seashore, is amended in clause (1) by changing “Anac” to “Anae”.

92 Stat. 3499.  
16 USC 396d.

(i) Section 505(f)(1), re: Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park, is amended by striking “Kaloko-Honokohau” the first time it appears in the subsection.

92 Stat. 3501.  
16 USC 460kk.

(j) Section 507(f), re: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, is amended by changing “January 1, 1976” to “January 1, 1978”.

92 Stat. 3507.  
16 USC 461 note.

(k) Section 508(d), re: Ebey’s Landing National Historical Reserve, is amended by changing “with donated funds” in the first sentence to “with donated or appropriated funds”.

92 Stat. 3510.  
16 USC 461 note.

(l) Section 511(b), re: Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, is amended by changing “at 113 East Leigh Street” to “at 110 A East Leigh Street”.

(m) Section 551, re: the National Trails System Act, is amended by—

92 Stat. 3514.  
16 USC 1244.  
92 Stat. 3516.  
16 USC 1246.

(1) in paragraph (13), change “(20)” to “(23)”;

(2) in paragraph (18), insert quotation marks at the beginning and end of the second sentence; and

(3) in paragraph (21), insert quotation marks at the beginning and end of the second sentence.

92 Stat. 3517.

(n) Section 601(a), re: Yellowstone National Park, is amended by changing “State of Wyoming” to “States of Wyoming and Montana”.

92 Stat. 3521.  
16 USC 431 note.

(o) Section 612, re: Albert Einstein Memorial, is amended by changing “access” in the second sentence to “purposes of such memorial”.

92 Stat. 3523.  
16 USC 1274.  
16 USC 1274  
note.

(p) Section 704, re: Upper Delaware River, is amended (1) in subsection (a) by changing “705(c)” to “704(c)”;

and (2) in subsection (f)(1) by inserting the following sentence at the end thereof: “The Advisory Council shall terminate ten years after the date on which it is established.”.

(q) Title IX, re: Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, is amended—

92 Stat. 3535.  
16 USC 230a.  
92 Stat. 3536.  
16 USC 230c.  
92 Stat. 3537.  
16 USC 230f.

(1) in section 902(a) by changing “eight thousand acres” in the first sentence to “eight thousand six hundred acres”;

(2) in section 904 by changing “section 7” in the first sentence to “section 907”;

(3) in section 907(a) by striking the word “and” at the end of the clause numbered (6), changing the period at the end of the clause numbered (7) to “; and”, and adding at the end thereof the following:

“(8) two members appointed by the Secretary from recommendations submitted by the Police Jury of Saint Bernard Parish.”; and

(4) in section 907(e) by inserting the following sentence at the end thereof: “The Commission shall terminate ten years from the date of approval of this Act.”.

16 USC 460l-5b.

SEC. 402. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not charge any entrance or admission fee in excess of the



amounts which were in effect as of January 1, 1979, or charge said fees at any unit of the National Park System where such fees were not in effect as of such date, nor shall the Secretary charge after the date of enactment of this section, user fees for transportation services and facilities in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.

SEC. 403. Section 3 of the Act of December 2, 1969 (83 Stat. 279), is amended by changing "180,000" to "680,000".

83 Stat. 274.  
16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 404. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 906), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271), is further amended as follows:

(a) In section 5(b), in paragraph numbered (3), change "(72)" to "(75)";

16 USC 1276.

(b) In section 5(b), in paragraph numbered (4), change "(74)" to "(75)".

Approved October 12, 1979.

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#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

##### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Sept. 27, considered and passed House.

Oct. 1, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 9, House concurred in certain Senate amendments and in another with an amendment.

Oct. 11, Senate concurred in House amendments.





Clemson University



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